

Notebook

Nov. 30-Dec. 12, 1930

W. J. Morse.

U. S. Dept. of Agr.

Manchuria.

November 30-Dec. 12, 1930.

Agricultural Notes

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Z. J. Morse

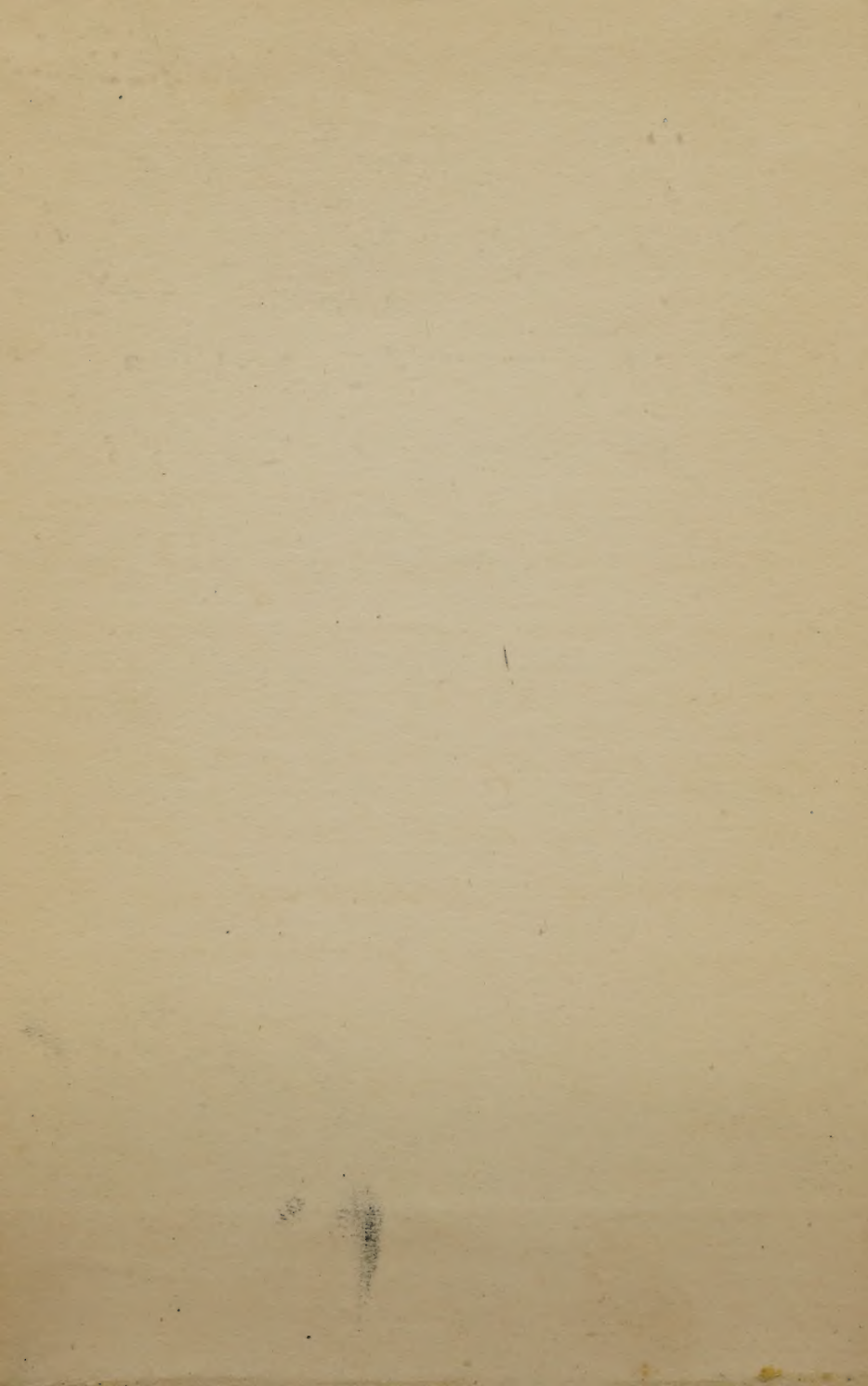
Office of Forage Crops.

Manchuria

Train (eng)

Mi-sha-Tzu

12/8/30



Sunday - November. 30. 1930.

Harbin, Manchuria

Taxi Police request \$2.00 2 yrs
Arrived Harbin at 8.00 A.M.

Very cold and clear.

We were met at the station
by Mr. Kadano, District
Agent for the S.M. Ry. and
went at once to the Hotel
Moderne (Rusian) where
obtained double room with
bath for 25 (Mex) per day
(European plan).

after breakfast Mr
Kadono explained in
a general way the
royal situation
in North Manchuria.
The greatest area of
production is between

Harbin and Tsitsihar although better quality and better varieties of beans are produced between Harbin and Changchun. Tsitsihar seems to be the limit of extensive production.

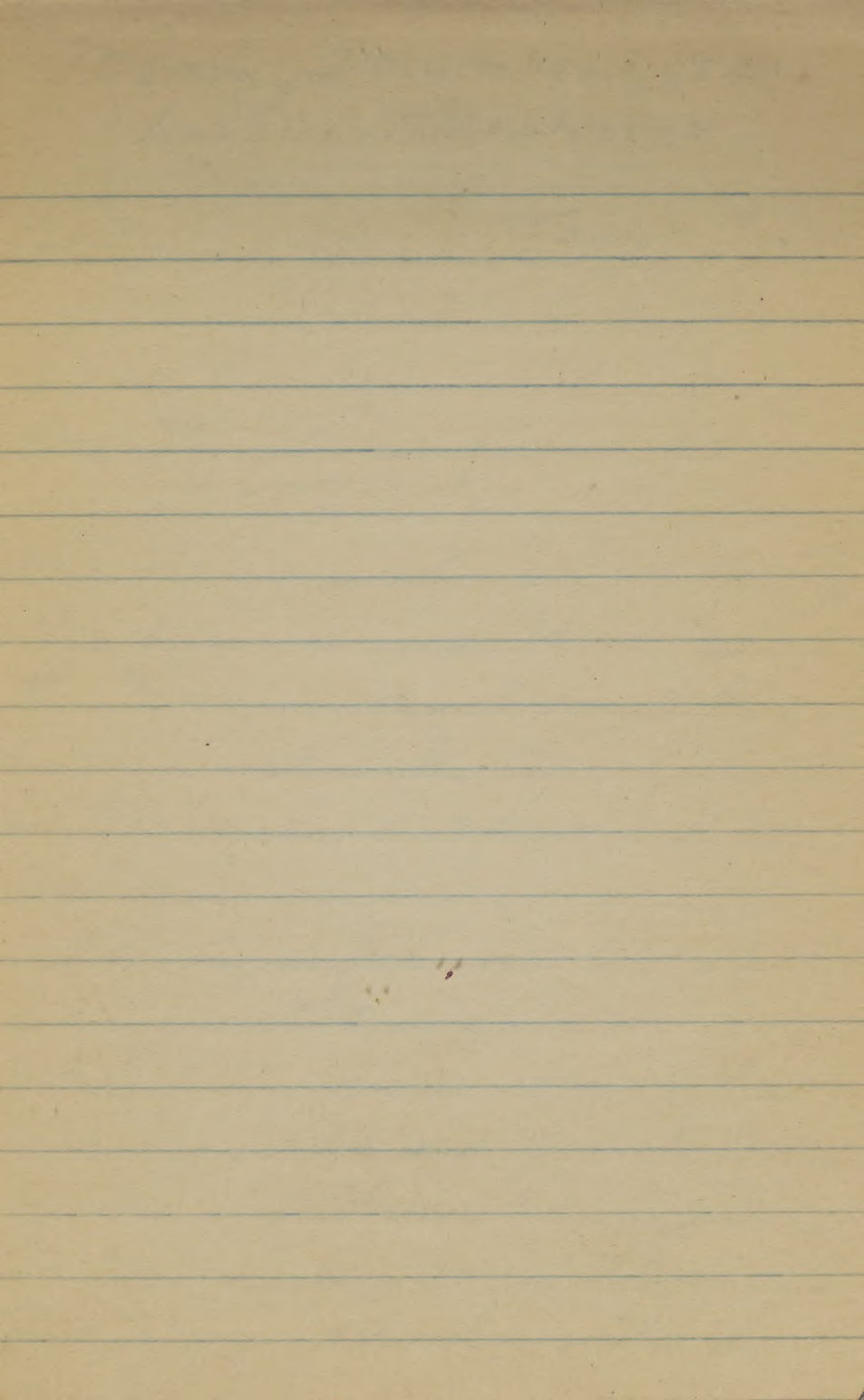
Production of beans is about 15% above the average this past season being 5% better than 1929 when the crop was 10% above normal.

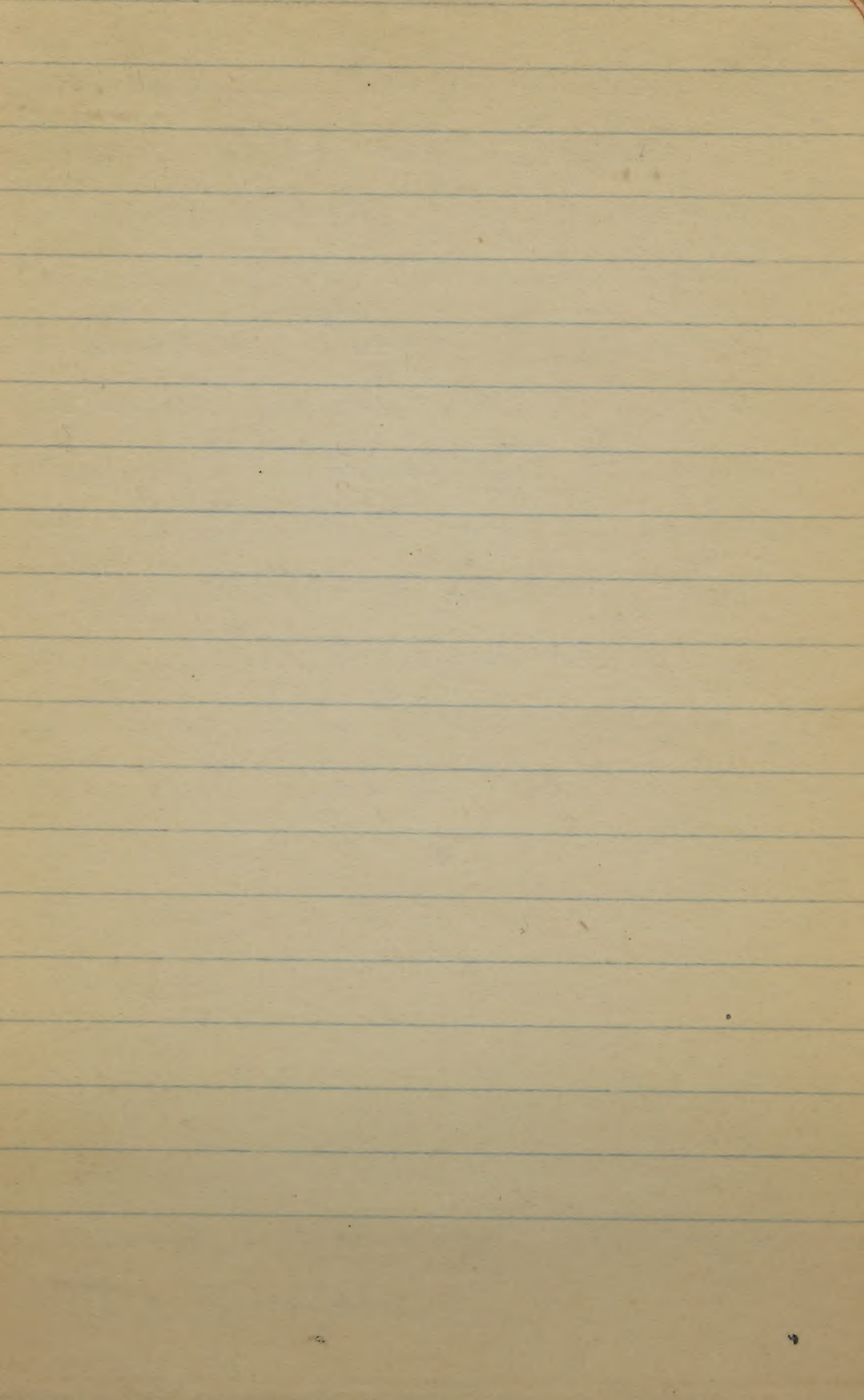
Area between Harbin and Tsitsihar has been the chief collecting center of an extensive soy bean production area. Mankou

between Andā and
Harbin is second in
size to Andā as a soy-
bean collecting center.
Farmers and merchants
have been trying to have
the C. E. Ry. lower its rates
on beans but upon being
refused, the farmers this
fall and winter are
taking and planning
to take the beans to
Sui-hua, north of
Harbin and to
Nangkon, north of
Tsitsihar. From Nang-
kon the beans go to
Tsitsihar (Lung-chiang).
Then down the Mongolian
Ry. to Taonan and to
Kheng-chia-Tung and to
Tung-liao and to

Mukden - Peking Ry. to
Shan-hai-kow, to
Chin-wang-tao a seaport
where they can be exported.

From Tsin-hua the
beans go to Harbin and
then either to Dairen
or Vladivostok, Siberia.
~~There~~ More taken to
the storage yards
along the Amur
river and there
seemed to be plenty
of beans stored in
the yards. There was
also more or less
activity for carts of
beans were going
and coming along
the roads.





Monday December 1, 1930.
Harbin - Manchuria.

Cold and clear. Taxi - 4 yen
Japanese dealers in soy beans
have headquarters in Dairen
mostly. These firms have
representatives buy from
the Chinese storage merchants.
The beans are then sent
to Dairen and sent to
Kainan island, to oil mills
in Dairen or exported to
Europe.

Foreign firms have
representatives in Harbin
who buy beans from the
Chinese storage yards. The
beans are then shipped
to European countries
through Vladivostok
or Dairen.

The Chinese S. Ry is beginning to realize the importance of seed inspection for export to European countries from which there has been much complaint on the dirty and poor quality soybean seed. The C. E. Ry. has begun inspection in a small way but the grades are low in comparison with those set by the S. M. Ry.

The Chinese merchants buy from the farmers by the Koku about 5 bushels, the Chinese merchant sells to the exporter or other merchant by the muid (36 lb). The sacks of beans

hold 85 kilos of beans
including sacks (sacks
weighs 1.2 kilos. The
exporters sell to the
foreign countries by the
ton (2224 lbs). They sell
to Japanese by the
kin (1.1 lbs). The prices
by the merchants for ex-
porters always figure
their prices on the freight
cost that is the place
of loading (F.O.B.).
The expense of bags and
thread is paid by the
buyer. Average price of
sacks (400 sacks to bundle).
is 31.25 sen per sack.

Sacks in large quantities
come from Shanghai
and India.

The Chinese S. Ry. ships
beans from Harbin to
Vladivostok at 2.80 c per
per ton.

About 60% beans and
oil cake from Harbin
have been shipped from
Suiwen foreport and
40% thru Vladivostok.
In past year or so there
has been an increase
in shipments through
Vladivostok - amounting
to 55-60% total
shipments. The reason for
this was the decreasing
price of the Russians
trouble. In 1925 the S. M.
Ry. made an agreement
with the Russian Ry.
(Ussuri Ry) and the

C, E. Ry. where with 55% of the products should go to Siam and 45% to Siam. In 1929, due to the still decreasing value of the rubber a further agreement was reached by these railroads by which 50% was to go south and 50% to the east.

In previous years the Chinese merchants in large villages or cities used to contract with the farmers for their soybean seed. This would be done two or three months after the crop was planted, in some cases the merchant would even contract for the next season's crop.

In such cases the merchant would pay the farmer for carting the beans from the farm to the storage place.

Merchants will also go after harvest or send their representatives to small farm villages to buy seed. In this case also the farmer is paid for carting the seed to the storage place but receives less for the seed.

Many farmers bring their seed for years to the same merchant. Generally these are large merchants and have in their storage

Compounds, inn
accommodations for the
farmers, Lodging and
meals, as well as feed
and accommodations for
the horses or mules, are
furnished free. At
Kungchuling these rich
merchants' storage yards
were visited.

In many cases, the
farmers come to the
large fillozes and put
up at an inn. The
proprietor of the inn
sends word to the storage
merchants and they or
their representatives
come to the inn to
bargain with the farmer

for his seed.

When there is a good demand for seed the merchants sometimes bid against one another for the seed or when the price of seed is high.

There is more or less fear in Manchuria that beans will be raised in South Africa, South America and North America for oil purposes to such an extent that it will hurt the Manchuria soybean industry. An account of the poor quality of seed shipped to European countries through Vladivostok, European

Firms advise that they
will grow beans in S. America
or S. Africa and obtain
better quality.

We were taken to lunch
at the Grand Hotel (Russian)
and served a Russian
meal. We then returned
to the S.M. Ry. Office and
obtained scientific
samples of soybean seed
that had been collected
at various storage places
along the C.E. Ry. in North
Manchuria.

We have tried to get
in touch with Mr. B.W.
Skvortsov during the day
at the School and C.E. Ry.
after leaving the S.M.
Ry. Office we went to
his residence but did

not find him but so
left our card with
city address.

There were 43 oil
mills working in
Harbin in previous
years but at the present
time there are only
three - two Chinese mill
and the Anglo-Chinese
Eastern Trading Co.
(Chinese & English). This
company also puts
out small cartons of
soy bean flour made
from the whole bean
and is the raw bean
flour.

Beans Further Collapse

Due to weaker tone prevailing in the interior, Beans further dropped by 6-10 sen. Cake, despite heavy purchase from Formosa way, fell by 1.5-2 sen. Oil remained practically unaltered.

20 mills were at work, turning out 45,000 pieces of Cake to-day locally.

PRODUCE

Dec. 1, 1930

Spot Deals

		Opening	Closing
BEANS	(Business : 60 carloads)		
Silver Yen	.....	6.04	5.99
BEAN CAKE	(Business : 47,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	.....	1.790	1.790
BEAN OIL	(Business : 4,000 cases)		
Silver Yen	.....	19.00	19.10

Future Deals

BEANS	(Business : 393 carloads)		
Dec.	,,	6.02	5.99
Jan.	,,	6.08	6.04
Feb.	,,	6.13	6.09
Mar.	,,	6.19	6.17
Apr.	,,	6.23	6.19
BEAN CAKE	(Business : 149,000 pieces)		
Dec.	14 delivery ...		
Jan.	14 ,, ...	1.845	1.845
Feb.	14 ,, ...	1.880	1.870
Mar.	14 ,, ...	1.890	1.885
Apr.	14 ,, ...	1.930	1.920
BEAN OIL	(Business : 500 cases)		
Dec.	14 delivery ...	18.85	18.85
Jan.	14 ,, ...		
Feb.	14 ,, ...		
Mar.	14 ,, ...		
Apr.	14 ,, ...		

Tuesday-December 2, 1930.
Harbin-Manchuria.

Cold and clear.

Taxi to Storage Wharves,
and Ry. Storage yards 10.00

Taxi to S. M. Ry. Office .50
" S. M. Ry. Office .50

Mr. G. Takiya of the
S. M. Ry. Office called
about 8 A.M. to take
us on a tour of storage
yards, wharves, and
mills.

We first visited two
mills on the outskirts
of the city. The farmers
bring their cart loads
of beans and remain
at the mills where they
receive board and
lodging for their

horses and themselves
for 80 cents (Mex) per
day. The grain mer-
chants come to these
yards and purchase
the beans or other seed
from the farmers.

On the first visit
yard there were about
200 horses but the
crops had been sold
for the most part and
taken to storage
yards. We saw a few
loads of beans and
some wheat. At the
other visit visited
we found much
the same conditions
but a few more
carts of beans.

We then went to the Sungari River on the edge of town. For the first time the officials allowed traffic across the river on the ice. Long strings of farmers' carts loaded with bags of beans were coming across the river. Still, movie, and panorama pictures were taken.

We then visited some of the storage yards of Chinese merchants along the river. Many of the yards had large quantities of 1929 beans on hand. In Harbin storage yards

There are about 40,000
Tons of 1929 beans
stored. These beans were
purchased in the fall
of 1929 at \$1.52 per
pud and the present
price is \$1.02 per pud.
These left over beans
will be sold to oil mills
or mixed with the new
beans and sold to oil
mills or for export.

In the storage yards

The beans are in bags
(each bag holds 5.9 puds).
The bags are piled in
gable roof house style.

In some cases matting
covers the top and about
half way down the sides
while in other cases

matting is used to cover the entire pile.

after visiting various storage yards we returned to the S. M. Ry. office and met some of the transportation officers and crop estimate men.

Insect injury, especially the pod borer, is not bad in Manchuria at the present time. This insect damage ranges on the average from 5-7%. About 10 years ago the pod borer injury was very bad but has gradually decreased. Occasionally now in some villages it does considerable damage in some years, but worms and a green

worms sometimes
do considerable damage
but the average injury
is very small.

Leafspot diseases
are present but do
not cause much
damage.

Purple spot of seed
has come in recently.
It is found most
abundantly between
Harbin to Changchun
and Changchun to
Kirin. It occurs
most during moist
seasons. A shipment
of soy bean seed to
Australia was refused
by that country's
quarantine because

of so much purple
spot on the seed.

Yields of seed vary
to a very considerable
extent and it is
difficult to secure
accurate yields on
farms. On poor land
the yields run from
700-800 kilos per
hectare (10-12 bus. per
acre) while on good
land the yields run
from 1200-1400 kilos
per acre (18-20 bus.
per acre).

About 3.30 P.M. B.W.
Skvortzov, teacher of
biology in the Russian
High School called.
During the summer
months he collects
plants and seeds.

He will be glad to collect seed for the Department at any time. He stated that there are four species of *Lespedeza* growing in this section - one the Japan clover. From his description of the others, they are evidently *L. bicolor*, *L. cuneata* and *L. tomentosa*. There are also several species of vetch and *Astragalus* in this region. The only *Trifolium* is *T. lupinaster* which makes a very good growth.

Prof. Skvortsov has done more or less work with soybeans

especially the wild forms. He has two forms other than *S. ussuriensis*, namely *S. gracilis* and *S. tomentosa*. The latter he states is intermediate between the wild and cultivated forms of soybeans.

He advised that the C. E. Ry. Exper. Sta. has about 1000 selections of soybeans under test and if we wished to obtain seed samples or visit the station it would be best to obtain permission through our consulate.

With regard to the

ridging of crops, he
stated this was done
for drainage purpose
principally. In some
sections of North
Manchuria he stated
they have level culture.
When planted beans
are planted level but
when cultivated the
ridges are thrown
up.

Russia - 100 cords of beans
for planting.

Produce & Currency

Beans Steadier

Influenced by the weaker tone of local Silver, Beans went up by 2-5 sen in both Spots and Futures. Cake, too, was quoted a shade stronger. No business was done in Future Oil.

20 mills were at work to-day, putting out 42,000 pieces of Cake.

PRODUCE

Dec. 2, 1930

Spot Deals

		Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business :	100 carloads)		
Silver Yen		5.98	6.01
BEAN CAKE (Business :	13,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen		1.790	1.805
BEAN OIL (Business :	300 cases)		
Silver Yen		19.00	19.00

Future Deals

BEANS (Business :	268 carloads)		
Dec. ,	.....	6.05	6.01
Jan. ,	.....	6.09	6.07
Feb. ,	.....	6.13	6.14
Mar. ,	.....	6.19	6.18
Apr. ,	.....	6.22	6.21
BEAN CAKE (Business :	125,000 pieces)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...			
Jan. 14 ,	...		
Feb. 14 ,	...	1.870	1.870
Mar. 14 ,	...	1.885	1.900
Apr. 14 ,	...	1.920	1.920
BEAN OIL (Business :			
Dec. 14 delivery ...			
Jan. 14 ,	...		
Feb. 14 ,	...		
Mar. 14 ,	...		
Apr. 14 ,	...		

North Manchuria Bean Mills

28 out of 63 Worked Half
Heartedly

Owing to the slack demand for Bean Cake from Japan proper and for Bean Oil from Europe, the Chinese Bean mills in North Manchuria have been left in a state of practical suspension.

Out of altogether 63 mills, only 28 are keeping a semblance of work, producing not more than 36,000 pieces amongst them, as against their total producing capacity of 155,000 pieces.

The Chinese Bean Mills in North Manchuria petitioned the C. E.R. to discount local Railway rates on Bean Cake, but have so far failed to hear favourably from the Railway.

There is no hiding the sore financial distress into which all the bean mills have been plunged. The following table will furnish particulars:—

	No. of Mills	Mills in operation	Daily total producing capacity
Harbin	43	19	30,000
Mango	3	1	1,000
Anda	6	1	600
Angangchi	4	2	1,500
Ashiho	3	0	3,000
Imienpo	7	1	200

Chinese Immigrants from Central China

**Remarkable Falling off: 68,700 to
October from January**

There was a time when the refugee-immigrants from Shantung, etc., into Manchuria were roughly put at one million people a year, but since the Soviet-Chinese conflict, 1929, the northward tide of immigrants seems to have met with a sort of check, and according to Heilungkiang Provincial people, up to the end of last October, from the beginning of this year, the same Province received only 68,756 immigrants, divided along the C.E.R. Lines, the Sungari Valley, along the Hulan-Hailun Line, and along the Amur at the respective estimate figures of 27,000, 20,000, 14,000, and 6,000. The male people are made out to make up 68%. The immigrants from Honan were in largest number, followed by those from Chekiang, Shantung, and Hopeh.

The C.E.R. specially ran the 4th class cars for the benefit of the Chinese immigrants, but disappointed at the low immigration traffic Gen. Manager Rudy proposed to the Directorate at a recent meeting to withdraw the above facility in order to save the expenses.

Anyhow, the immigrants from Central China to Manchuria are on the decrease, and this is partly due to the dissemination of the naked truth that to open the wilderness of North Manchuria is not so easy a job as the intending immigrants were given to understand originally.

On this account, it would be premature to conclude in haste that, through the mere extension of the Tsitsihar-Koshan and the Hulan-Hailun Line, the production of produce and other cereals in those maiden regions would be marked with a fictitious increase.

To Follow Developments

Yen and Feng met for the last time at a village called Hsihui and decided to proceed together to Wuyuan to watch the developments quietly.

Nanking Government has been pressing both hard to leave the borders, expecting them to go abroad but, on their part, both interpret it as leaving the Shansi borders and severing their relation with their troops.

Neither has yet shown any inclination of going abroad, but will lie low about Wuyuan to follow the situation for the time being.

Chao-taiyuan and others are counselling Yen and Feng to go abroad, but Chou, Liang, etc., argue that, in addition to 100,000 Shansi troops, there are 50,000 men under Feng-yuhsiang and Sun-tingying, quite sufficient to hold Shansi and try their luck with the Northeastern Army.

Very likely Yen and Feng proceeded to Wuyuan as a compromise.

Yen is reported to have made up his

Wednesday - December 3, 1930 -
Harbin - Kaiyuan, Manchuria.

Cold and clear.

Taxi Harbin 1.50

Baggage Transfer 2.00

Left Harbin at 9.15 A.M.

Arr. Changchun at 3.15 P.M.

Yft. " at 4.30 P.M.

Arr. Kaiyuan at 8.35 P.M.

Along the line after leaving Harbin lines of carts loaded with soy beans were passing along the road toward Harbin. The farmers travel in groups anywhere from 5 - 20 or more carts.

at Shuang Cheng Pan about 190 kilometers north of Changchun

we saw large quantities of beans stacked in the freight yards. Many farmers' carts were unloading beans and freight cars were being loaded. The bags of beans were being piled in large square or oblong piles without protection of any kind.

At various small stations, considerable quantities of bags of beans were piled along near the track. In some cases, the beans had been damaged in large piles and were being shovelled over and bagged.

As we passed many
of the stations, many
farmers were seen
going and coming,
always in numbers,
never a single cart.
On one time we saw
at least 75 carts loaded
with beans and this
caravan had several
guards armed with
rifles.

San Chia Ho is the
fourth large bean
collecting center along
the C.E. Ry. This place
is also the producer
& shipper of large
quantities of bean cake,
bean oil, mung bean
noodles, wheat flour,
tobacco, flax and
baoliang. At this

we were unfortunate enough to have three or four times of freight cars between our train and the yard along the railroad where large quantities of beams were piled those in the evening, and there were also large stacks of bags of beans.

However, at Tsai Chia Kou, we came across as large a soy bean scene similar to the one at San Cha Ho and had sufficient time with no hindrances to take some excellent scenes with the movie, still and

panorama.

at Mi Sha Ten we observed a long freight train with open cars loaded with sacks of beans.

Arriving at Changchun we observed the unloading of the open cars and the loading of the closed box cars on the S. M. Ry. For the most part sacks of beans are carried on the C. P. Ry. in the open coal cars whereas after they reach Changchun for transfer to the S. M. Ry. cars, the sacks are loaded in box cars or in coal cars and then covered with tarpaulin. On

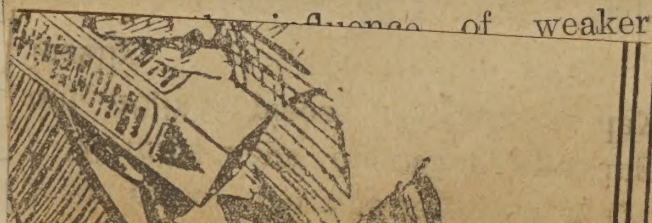
The C. E. Ry. The loaded cars are always left open, the sacks never covered with tarpaulins.

The C. E. cars were being unloaded by coolies. One end of the car was let down. I am carrying the bags on the car the sack was dumped on the edge so that it rolled on the back of the coolie on the ground. From the time the coolies on the car started toward the edge to give it to another coolie on the ground the bag of beans was on the go until it was placed in the box car. Unfortunately

it was too dark to take
pictures of this scene.
The coolies were not
long in unloading the
cars.

We arrived at Kaiyuan
at 8.33 P. M. and went
at once to the S. M. Ry.
Sta. Hotel where rooms
had been reserved for
us. This hotel in the
Sta. has only 5 single
bedrooms which are
for the use of visiting
S. M. Ry. officials unless
a friend is recommended
by some S. M. Ry. man
and there is room.

Beans & Cake Stronger



PRODUCE

Dec. 3, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 70 carloads)		
Silver Yen	5.98	6.04
BEAN CAKE (Business : 55,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	1.800	1.810
BEAN OIL (Business : 1,800 cases)		
Silver Yen	19.00	18.95

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 243 carloads)		
Dec. delivery	6.01	6.04
Jan. "	6.03	6.07
Feb. "	6.09	6.12
Mar. "	6.17	6.20
Apr. "	6.20	6.25
BEAN CAKE (Business : 62,000 pieces)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...	1.810	1.815
Jan. 14 " ...	1.850	1.840
Feb. 14 " ...	1.870	1.875
Mar. 14 " ...	1.905	1.905
Apr. 14 " ...	1.930	2.930
BEAN OIL (Business : 3,500 cases)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...	18.85	18.85
Jan. 14 " ...		
Feb. 14 " ...	18.55	18.55
Mar. 14 " ...		
Apr. 14 " ...		

1 kan = 3.75000 kilos

1 kan = 8.26720 lbs.

kilo

1 bin = 0.6000 grams

Thursday-December 4, 1930.

~~Err-Route-Ha~~

Kaiyuan-Manchuria

1 Kin = 1.32275 lbs.

1 carload holds 352 bags

1 bag ^{beans} weighs 142 ^{lbs} (Jap.)

1 bag weighs 2 kin.

1 bag beans weighs 85.5 lbs.

116 g. = Jap. kin.

Each car has 30 kilo tons.

Mr. Fokkum Kunguan
would like to try the

American varieties suited
to the Kunguan District.

Left Kaiyuan at 3.55 P.M.
arr. Mukden at 8.20 P.M.

Suyatoko — 50 year

Dr. Ohga is very much
interested in roots

and would like specimens

and publication relat-

ing to the same.

Dr. Ichiro Ohga
S.M. Teachers College
Mukden, Manchuria.

Mr. Kofuku. S.M. Ry.
called by phone shortly
after 8 A.M. and advised
he would be at his office
about 9 and would be glad
to take me around to the
storage places and oil
mills. Arriving at his
office, we found that he
had collected 14 varieties of
soybeans from various
places through the S.M.
Ry. Inspection service. We
then went to one of the
large storage yards and
found great soybean

activity. There were
over 75 large clear bins
filled with beans and
others were being filled.
The yard was filled with
farmers' carts going
and coming. This storage
yard receives about 100
carts of beans per day.

Each clear bin is 18
feet high and 18 feet in
diameter and holds
4 carloads of beans.

After visiting two or
three smaller storage
yards, we went to the
open market place
where most of the farmers
bring their produce and
sell to the storage
merchants. About

1000 carts arrive in
Kaiyuan daily. After
the merchant purchases
the seed, the farmer takes
it to the storage place.

We were next taken to
a farmers' inn, a very
large one, having accomma-
dations for about 200-300
farmers. The farmers
bring their carts of produce
here and the master of
the inn gets in touch
with storage merchants
and buys the farmer's
seed and obtains a
small commission. The
seed is then delivered
to the proper storage place.
The inn master receives
80 cents Mex. per day.

from the farmer for
lodging, meals, and
care of horse and cart.

The inn master derives
a considerable source
of income from the
manure in the outside
yards where the farmers
horses are kept. It was
very interesting to go
in the living quarters
of the inn which were
rather damp and
filled with smoke and
steam. Stairs were on
each side of the path
in the center of the bldgs.
and on these the farmers
ate and slept. Some of
the farmers bring their
families with them.
The meals served are

mixtures of vegetables,
meat, and bean curd
made into a sort of thick
soup. The farmers
generally reach the inn
or market about 6 A.M.
Though one sees them
coming and going all
day long. Today there
were but few farmers
at the inn. A large
number was expected
but were held up a
little over ten miles
from Kaiyuan. Bandits
had captured and
were encamped in a
village about ten miles
from Kaiyuan. The
farmers had to pass
through this village

so awaited a few miles
out until the bandits
would depart.

We visited two small
oil and storage places.
Only two mills are
operating in Kaiyuan.
Just to produce enough
oil and oil meal to
supply local demands
of farmers.

One large storage
place was visited which
is an investment by
the Mukden government.
This storage place handles
all sorts of grains and
if produce is needed by
the government in
emergency cases, the
entire stock may be
taken over. The government

has three such places;
one - Kaignan, one - on the
C. E. Ry. in Kirin District
and the third at Dairen.
At this storage we were
given 17 samples of
seed - soy beans, adzuki
beans, kaoliang, perilla
and sesame.

Mr. Kofukun then took
us to the Ry. yards and
the inspection office. Very
few beans have come
to the railway storage
yards as yet. Storage
merchants when they
desired to place their
beans in mixed storage
have each bag inspected
by the S. M. Ry. Inspection
office. This seed is ex.
for for dirt, split seed.

insect injured seed and other trash. It is then stamped with the proper grade and stored at Kaiyuan or sent to Dairen. Some more samples of beans from other sections of the Kaiyuan district were given us by the inspection office.

We had a Japanese lunch at a Japanese dinner with Mr. Kofuku and then went to the station leaving on the 5.55 P.M. train for Mukden.

Arriving at Mukden at 8.20 P.M. we went to a Japanese dinner, the Ōoshin and were told that Dr. Uchida had

phoned there for us.
We succeeded in
getting in touch with
him about 9 and he
came to the inn about
9.30 and remained
until 11.30.

An assistant of his
is working on the wild
legumes of Manchuria
and has also published
a bulletin or rather
catalog of Manchuria
flora, a copy of which
Dr. Chyga will send me.

He is working on violets
and expects to have a
complete monograph of
violets throughout the
world. He brought an
excellent set of drawings

of Manchurian violets
showing entire plants
and in addition changes
in leaf from time of flower
to maturity of seed, seed
and various parts of the
flower. He has the complete
series of violets of Korea,
Japan and Manchuria.
He is especially desirous
of securing specimens
(10) from America and
also would like any
publications relating
to violets.

New Rice Sowing Experiment

About Fushun

At Fushun, the Collieries Agriculture experts experimented for the first time this year on a new rice-sowing method as a haphazard venture.

The idea was that rice seed was sown on a dry field this year, chiefly because there was no rain or irrigation water available at that time, and water was drawn into the field only about 2 months after the sowing.

This experiment proved successful, yielding more than the paddy-fields sown according to the popular vogue.

By the new experiment, the per 300 tsubo average crop came out 3.4 koku or 318.24 kilograms, while, by the ordinary rice-farming method, only 2.642 koku or 241,215 kilograms, and in another instance, 2.332 koku or 223.172 kilograms have been obtained.

In case of the new experiment applying in a general way with a like success, rice seed may be sown on dry fields, with advantage, without water or without putting off the sowing because of want of water.

At all events, the new experiment has given much hope to rice-growers in South Manchuria and elsewhere where the dearth of rain or irrigation water in Spring is often met with.

Produce & Currency

Beans Improving

Through active bearish sentiment, Future Beans rose at a bound by 6-10 sen. Cake, too, went up by 2.5 sen. Oil alone stood almost unaltered.

21 mills were at work to-day, producing 46,000 pieces of Cake to-day.

PRODUCE

Dec. 4, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 130 carloads)		
Silver Yen	6.10	6.17
BEAN CAKE (Business : 30,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	1.840	1.850
BEAN OIL (Business : 2,800 cases)		
Silver Yen	18.95	18.95

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 371 carloads)		
Dec. delivery	6.17	6.19
Jan. ,,	6.18	6.22
Feb. ,,	6.25	6.27
Mar. ,,	6.30	6.33
Apr. ,,	6.35	6.37
BEAN CAKE (Business : 46,000 pieces)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...		
Jan. 14 ,, ...		
Feb. 14 ,, ...	1.900	1.920
Mar. 14 ,, ...	1.950	1.950
Apr. 14 ,, ...	1.970	1.970
BEAN OIL (Business : 500 cases)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...	18.85	18.85
Jan. 14 ,, ...		
Feb. 14 ,, ...		
Mar. 14 ,, ...		
Apr. 14 ,, ...		

Friday - December 5, 1930.
En route - Mukden - Dairen
Hsingyaocheng. Manchuria.
Mild and clear.

Left at 7.15 A.M. for
Hsingyaocheng.

Left - Mukden — 7.15 AM

Ar. Hsingyaocheng - 12.30 P.M.

Left. " " — 5.06 P.M.

Ar. Dairen — 8.00 P.M.

Dr. Unga met us at
the train and rode with
us as far as Su-Chao-Tun.
He brought the Catalog
of Manchurian plants
and wished to check
over the specific names
of legumes. He advised
that he and his
assistant would be
glad to collect seed of
legumes and grasses.

at any time if we would
advise him of what we
especially desired.

For two or three stations
below Mukden, corn
and kaoliang were being
brought to the station
storage yards in large
quantities. Seed of both
were also noted stored
in closer bins.

In the district from
Mukden southward
soybeans are not raised
as a cash crop as is done
further north. The soybean
as a real grain crop
really begins at Tiching
and goes northward.

about Mukden about
18 carloads of the Mukden

White-eye are grown
for seed which is sold
in Japan for making
tofu. In the Mukden
District, mostly yellowish
green beans as well as
southward are grown.
These are used mostly
by the farmers for bean
curd, soy bean sauce
and miso, and also
fed to cattle. Some of
this seed is also sold
to the fur oil (small)
mills operating in
some of the small
towns along the rail-
way. These beans give
a greenish colored cake
small piles of which
we noticed stacked

along the way this morning. The yields in the Kungchunling range from 20-24 bushels per acre while in the Mukden District the yields range slightly less 20-22 bushels per acre.

From Mukden east to Antung, much the same conditions prevail as from Mukden south. The crops are more or less mixed but slightly more soybeans are grown alone. Ravling, corn, and millet are grown more extensively and more care is taken in the cultivation of

these crops.

Upon arriving at
Hsingyaochung we
went direct to the ex-
periment station where
we met Mr. Hidake
and Mr. Kosana (forester).
Mr. Kosana is very
much interested in
securing different
species of pines that
would be of value on dry,
shallow rather poor
soils in the mountain
regions of South Man-
churia. Some pines
that he secured from
Colorado have given
better results than
pines from Canada.
He is also interested
in securing seed of
the swamp oak.

These species tried
out in S. Manchuria
has given good results
as food for the wild
silk worm. The leaves
of the swamp oak re-
main green and
more tender longer
than any of the species
of oaks tried for this
purpose.

Seed of Malus

was given us by
Mr. , This species
is used only for
root-stock for graft-
ing apples. It has been
the most successful
grafting stock for apples
in South Manchuria.
Previous to trial

with this rootstock,
 apples were not much of
 a success. With the
 use of this species,
 the apple industry has
 become an important
 one and is increasing
 extensively from
 Hsinngyaochung south-
 ward, especially in
 the Kuangtung Territory.

PRODUCE

Nov. 28, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 50 carloads)		
PUMPS : Centrifugal Pumps, low-lift, Sinking, Bore		
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,		
FANS : of all kinds for F		
HIGH PRESSURE COM		
COOLING PLANT,		
REFRIGERATING & I		
ERY, HIGH PRESS		
MAAG GEARS, MAAG	6.18	

Produce & Currency

PRODUCE QUIET

Nothing particular was noticed on the local market this morning, with the exception of Beans that went up by only a nominal margin due to bullish incentive. Both Cake and Oil remained wholly unheeded.

21 mills were at work to-day locally, putting out 46,000 pieces of Cake.

Raw Cotton Purchased in the Leased Territory

A Marked Decrease from Last Year

The Manchuria Raw Cotton Co., up to Nov. 22. last, bought 347,488 kin of raw cotton put out in Kwantung Leased Territory, being a decrease by 207,315 kin from the preceding year.

The above purchases may be tabulated below, according to the different Civil Administration Districts of origin, the unit being kin (or 1 lb.):—

Port Arthur	93,782
Dairen	31,337
Chinchow	21,145
Pulantien	98,327
Pitzuwo	2,897
Total	347,488

Saturday = December 6, 1930.
Dairen = Manchukia.

Mild and clear. In the morning we went to the office and began work on developing films - movie and still and panorama of scenes taken on our trip into north Manchuria

Produce & Currency

Produce Irregular

Future Beans sagged by 3-7 sen, and Spots, too, were quoted somewhat weaker. Cake was quite fickleish, ranging within nominal range. Cake remained practically unchanged.

21 mills were at work to-day locally, putting out 45,000 pieces of Bean Cake.

PRODUCE

Dec. 6, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 50 carloads)		
Silver Yen	6.12	6.12
BEAN CAKE (Business 20,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	1.875	1.870
BEAN OIL (Business : 1,000 cases)		
Silver Yen	1.890	1.890

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 136 carloads)		
Dec. delivery	6.13	6.12
Jan. ,,	6.18	6.18
Feb. ,,	6.23	6.19
Mar. ,,	6.27	6.24
Apr. ,,	6.33	6.32
BEAN CAKE (Business : 65,000 pieces)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...		
Jan. 14 ,, ...	1.915	1.915
Feb. 14 ,, ...	1.945	1.910
Mar. 14 ,, ...	1.960	1.935
Apr. 14 ,, ...	1.970	1.970
BEAN OIL (Business : 1,500 cases)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...		
Jan. 14 ,, ...	18.75	18.75
Feb. 14 ,, ...		
Mar. 14 ,, ...	18.65	18.65
Apr. 14 ,, ...	18.45	18.45

Sunday - December 7, 1936
Dairen-Manchuria

Mild and clear.

Developed motion
picture films and
number samples of
seed collected on the
recent trip.

260,000,000 Mows of Wild Land

Recently Reclaimed in North-
eastern Three Provinces

Lately, the reclamation of wild

Toyko, Nov. 27 (Dentsu)—Th
Air Corps of the War Commissar
of Nanking Government is repor
ed to have decided, at the oppo
tunity of Marshal Chang-hsueh
liang's visit to Nanking, to inaug
rate an air mail and passenger li
between Mukden and Nankin.
early next year.

LIVE-STOCK IN JAPAN & SOURCE OF FEED SUPPLY

By Prof. Dr. R. IWASUMI

Of Agriculture College of Tokyo
Imperial University

(Continued from Wednesday)

Feed Consumption Amt.

unit=1,000 kuan

(1 kuan being 8-1/6 lbs.)

Soy residue	33,910
Bean Cake	26,060
Beer residue	1,510
Starch residue	7,000
Mungo Bean Skin	8,000
Liquid candy residue...	3,800
Others	1,000
Total	100,280

The different kinds of residue reaching roughly 100,000,000 kuan is used for feed almost exclusively. Its value is calculated haphazard as equivalent to about 1,000,000 koku barley (B).

Import Feed (unit : 1,000 kuan)

Wheat	1,450
Maize	540
Kaoliang	410
Wheat bran	49,930
Mixed feed	2,360
Bean Cake	27,000
Total	81,690

The above import-feeds are converted into 2,500,000 koku, of which 2,000,000 koku is computed as actual feed (C).

The grand total rich feed is (A+B+C=18,538,000 koku).

Of the above table, sweet potatoes are given in "kuan", but owing to the difference in unit, the same figure has got to be somehow converted into cubic measure as in the case of the other items.

Then, speaking of cereals, their nutritive values vary, but each has been represented in "koku", the cubic measure, just to be reduced to the uniform unit.

There are also other kinds of rich feed, but they have also been converted into the standard value of barley as the representative cereal so as to facilitate the calculation.

Next, under the item of residues, etc., the chief item is fish powder which is put out in quite enormous quantity in Japan, that is, about 50,000,000 kuan.

According to the report by the Committee, above mentioned, this fish powder is represented to furnish over 10,000,000 kuan for feed.

All the items put together, the residues of different kinds reach 100,000,000 kuan or over, the value of which has been converted into 1,000,000 koku of barley in value.

As regards the imported feed, there may be more accurate figures available since we worked at the sums, but for our present purpose, they have been represented in kuan to suit our convenience.

We must say that the Bean Cake imported into Japan is not all used for feed.

The calculation of just how much of altogether 300,000,000 kuan of Bean Cake imported into Japan annually is turned to such use varies according to different parties concerned, but for myself, I have gone by what Mr. Y. Sato of the S.M.R. Co. Agriculture Office has given as 27,000,000 kuan.

To me his estimation is not far from right. The bulk of the imports being for manure purposes, only a small portion may be left for feed.

Now of the imported feeds the total becomes 81,690,000 kuan convertible into the standard barley value of 2,500,000 koku.

A remark from us is due to the reader in this connection.

(To be Continued)

During the two months of September and October last, Manchurian cattle were exported Kabafuto way (South Saghalien) as under:—

From	Sept.	Oct.
Mukden	606	319
Tiehling	232	338
Ssupingkai	249	572
Changchun	341	72
Kaiyuan	94	—
Kungchuling	24	23
Mukden-Pulantien points	468	—
Total	2,014	1,324

The East Asia Industrial Co. was the sole exporter.

The above were the biggest exports of cattle from Manchuria to Kabafuto.

THE SUNGARI ICE CONDITION

Will Get Frozen over in the
Middle of December

Referring to the Sungari ice condition, on the upper reaches, it became ice-bound early this month, and excepting cart traffic, foot traffic has been going on over the ice since.

On the 22nd inst., the river got frozen over above Hungchitun, leaving one narrow strip of water unfrozen nearby, although the belt on each side of the bank is frozen 50-60 metres wide.

It will be about the middle of December that the entire river surface gets frozen fast.

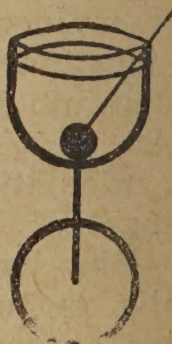
and TEA ROOM

UMOTO

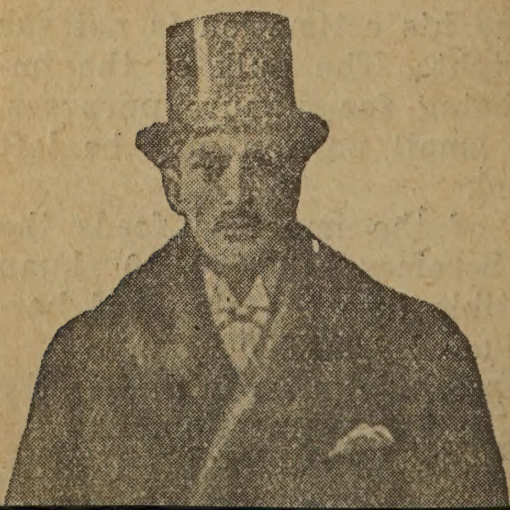
HI, DAIREN.

na Motor & Co.)

ry yourself with every
NE and SPIRIT.
proud of his skillfull
il making.



from wharf by Rikisha:



Monday-December 8, 1930
Dairen-Manchuria.

LIVE-STOCK IN JAPAN & SOURCE OF FEED SUPPLY

By Prof. Dr. R. IWASUMI

Of Agriculture College of Tokyo
Imperial University

(Continued from last Friday)

We have been advised to allow something of the imported feeds like wheat, maize, etc., that have been imported originally for feed, to be turned to some other purpose like food.

This is how we have calculated the imported feeds to be 2,000,000 koku.

Then we have:—

	Koku
Rich feed put out & used	
at home	15,533,000
Residues	1,000,000
Imported feeds	2,000,000
Total	18,533,000

This sum represents the grand total of rich feed converted into the standard barley value in cubic measure, koku.

This total is distributed among the live-stock and poultry in Japan.

It occurs to me that poultry should be treated separately.

There might be 22,000,000 fowl to make 40,000,000 altogether, if chickens are added.

In early summer, there will be found chickens in the largest number which will keep on depleted as the year-end approaches.

Therefore the total number has been converted into the unit of fully-grown fowl, and we get for a rough total 30,000,000 fowls a year, at the rate of 0.1 koku per fowl.

In feeding poultry, we might allow 20 to 25 "momme" per fowl per diem for feed, and that will make the per fowl feed 0.2 or 0.3 koku per annum.

However, the majority of the 30,000,000 fowls may be kept loose by their owners to find their own feed, or even in case of being fed, the fowl might get only one feed given in a nominal quantity and that once a day. As to the rest, for aught we know to the contrary, they will feed on whatever greenage or insects may come their way.

This is how we have calculated the average to be 0.1 koku per fowl per annum on an average.

On this basis of computation, 30,000,000 fowls will want 3,000,000 koku of barley. Subtracting this sum from the 18,533,000 koku of rich feed, the balance will be 15,533,000 koku.

Now this amount of feed being distributed among the major live-stock animals placed at 3,200,000 heads, including cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, the annual per head average will be 4.5 koku.

We really cannot tell how far close this average figure is to the actual figure, but we have a notion that it may indicate the average or something near it for the cattle kept for labour. Horses and milch cows may want something above it.

Let us now take for argument's sake 5,800,000 heads of the live-stock as their approximate total estimated to rise up to 30 years hence, as above mentioned. Figuring the annual per head consumption of feed at 4.85 koku per head, the total amount of feed required will be 28,130,000 koku which is the amount of rich feed we have got to provide the live-stock with.

By that time, the grown-up fowls will increase to 80,000,000 to which must be added half the figure, viz., 40,000,000 allowed for the chickens, making the grand total of 120,000,000 fowls. They will have to be also reckoned with.

Furthermore, 30 years hence, the spare area of land to let loose the poultry in will no doubt be materially reduced, making insufficient our original calculation of 0.1 koku of feed per fowl per annum, but allowing the original figure to stand as it is, the fowls will require 12,000,000 koku of barley.

Again, in future, the per head portion of 4.85 koku of rich feed for the live-stock may be considered as too stingy if seen from a technical stand-point in poultry-farming.

Actually, to-day, a milch-cow is fed on more than double the given average. Even horses are getting more than the average.

(Concluded)

hot and clear. In
the morning went
to the office and
wrote up seed samples
collected on recent
trip in north Manitoba.
In going to the office
met Mr. Walter Downing
of the Caterpillar Co.,
British headquarters
at Morden.

After lunch, we
got in touch with
the Military Police
Office and secured
a man to go with
us to the wharves to
take some movies.
The bean cake houses
are fast filling up
and train loads

of cake are shifted
to the warehouses for ex-
port. There seems to
be great activity at the
present in the export
of bean cake, beans
and bean oil. Beans
and bean oil are going
mostly to European
countries & China.
While considerable
bean meal is going
to the U.S.

Produce Stronger

Due to the dullish tone of Silver, Beans went up by 2 sen or so, Cake by 3-3.5 sen, and Oil, too, by 10-30 sen.

12 mills were at work to-day, producing 46,000 pieces of Cake.

PRODUCE

Dec. 8, 1930

Spot Deals

		Opening	Closing
BEANS	(Business : 120 carloads)		
Silver Yen	.....	6.17	6.17
BEAN CAKE	(Business : 36,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	.....	1.875	1.880
BEAN OIL	(Business : 7,600 cases)		
Silver Yen	.....	1.905	1.910

Future Deals

BEANS	(Business : 426 carloads)		
Dec. delivery		6.20	6.17
Jan. ,,	.....	6.25	6.21
Feb. ,,	.....	6.27	6.25
Mar. ,,	.....	6.32	6.28
Apr. ,,	.....	6.38	6.33
BEAN CAKE	(Business : 87,000 pieces)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...		1.890	1.880
Jan. 14 ,,	...	1.920	1.910
Feb. 14 ,,	...	1.900	1.940
Mar. 14 ,,	...	1.950	1.965
Apr. 14 ,,	...	1.940	1.980
BEAN OIL	(Business : 4,500 cases)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...		19.05	19.05
Jan. 14 ,,	...	19.10	19.10
Feb. 14 ,,	...		
Mar. 14 ,,	...		
Apr. 14 ,,	...	18.60	18.60

Tuesday December 9, 1936.
Dairen, Manchuria.

Cool and clear. Wrote
up seed samples
collected on northern
trip.

About noon went
to the Military Police
to have one of the
men go with us to
the wharves to take
some movies. Upon
arriving at the wharves
storage yards we
went to the train coke
storage houses and
found several loading
several flat cars with
beam cokes. The storage
houses are becoming

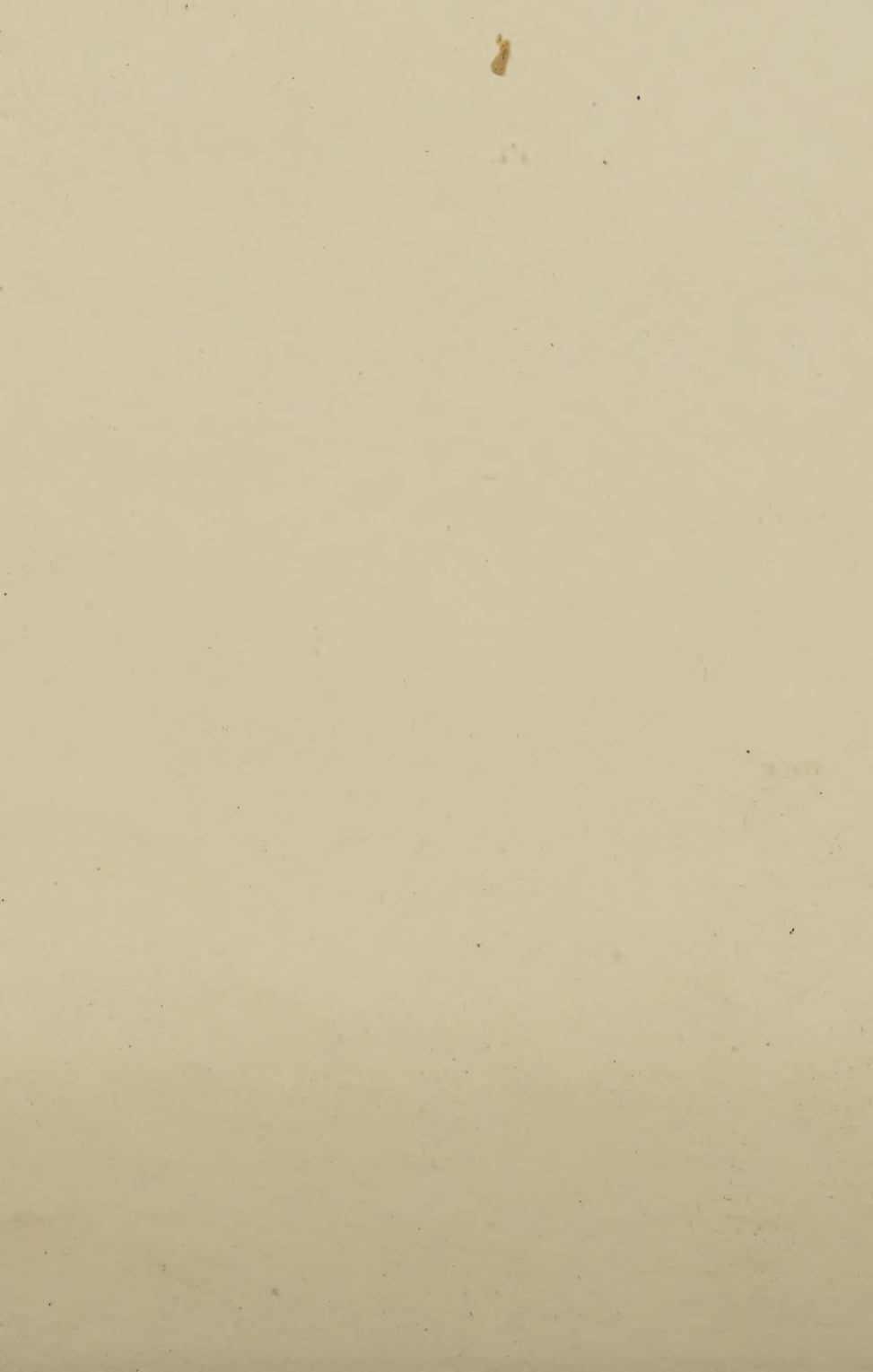
well fidded although
several carloads of
cakes are being taken
away. Some movie
and still pictures
were taken of scenes
about the storage houses.

We then went to the
wharves and at
several different
places we found
ships being loaded
with beans and
bean cakes. Since
visiting the wharves
and storage yards
last spring we
have not seen so
much activity in
the soybean and
soy bean products

time. Evidently the
beaver demand from
Europe is picking
up for there were
three European ships
being loaded with
beavers.

We were advised
by the Military officer
that the office would
like to have a record
of pictures taken
in Dairien since
our coming here in
April. If the movie
they would like the
number of feet taken
on each date.

After returning
to office developed
movie spool & other films.



PRODUCE DULL

In the utter absence of buying incentive, Beans fell by 5-7 sen, and Cake, too, by 1-1.5 sen. Oil alone remained stationary.

21 mills kept operating, producing 44,000 pieces of Cake.

PRODUCE

Dec. 9, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 40 carloads)		
Silver Yen	6.16	6.13
BEAN CAKE (Business : 28,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	1.865	1.855
BEAN OIL (Business : 2,000 cases)		
Silver Yen	1.910	1.905

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 145 carloads)		
Dec. delivery	6.12	6.13
Jan. "	6.19	6.17
Feb. "	6.23	6.20
Mar. "	6.28	6.27
Apr. "	6.33	6.30
BEAN CAKE (Business : 42,000 pieces)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...	1.865	1.855
Jan. 14 " ...		
Feb. 14 " ...	1.930	1.920
Mar. 14 " ...	1.935	1.945
Apr. 14 " ...	1.970	1.960
BEAN OIL (Business : 1,500 cases)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...	19.00	19.00
Jan. 14 " ...		
Feb. 14 " ...		
Mar. 14 " ...		
Apr. 14 " ...	18.55	18.55

CURRENCIES

Wednesday - Dec. 10. 1930.
Dairen. Manchukia.

Singapore

£ 10

In the morning went to
the Consulate and had a
talk with Mr. Coville re
passports in Manchuria.
He also wrote me a letter
to present the Japanese
customs stating that I
was in the employ of the
U.S. Government.

Returned to office and
wrote up pictures taken
recently on northern trip
and also those taken
at the wharves. Checked up
need for parcel packages
and made ready for
mailing to Department.
After lunch visited

Mr. Matsushima and
Mr. Sato of the Agr. Bureau.
Mr. Sato gave us an
account of his month's
travel in Japan study-
ing the utilization of
soybean oil cake as
a feed. The use of oil cake
is increasing to a very
extent as a feed for
cattle, hogs and poultry.
Various experiment
stations have been con-
ducting experiments
in feeding oil cake to
poultry, cattle and
hogs. Several private
poultry and hog
concerns are using
oil meal as feed. The
use of oil meal as

a fertilizer is also
increasing to a very
great extent. M

Mailed Parcel p/bgs.
Nos. 232, 233 and 234.

In the afternoon
visited motion Picture
Lab. and ran 100 feet of
our movie scenes on
the screen. They were scenes
taken at Yinkon and
were very good.

PRODUCE STATIONARY

No appreciable change was witnessed at all this morning due to lack of interest. Business remained somewhat inactive.

22 local mills kept operating, turning out 49,000 pieces of Cake to-day.

PRODUCE

Dec. 10, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 70 carloads)		
Silver Yen	6.10	6.11
BEAN CAKE (Business : 20,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	1.865	1.860
BEAN OIL (Business : 3,000 cases)		
Silver Yen	1.905	1.905

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 205 carloads)		
Dec. delivery	6.12	6.10
Jan. ,,	6.14	6.15
Feb. ,,	6.21	6.18
Mar. ,,	6.26	6.24
Apr. ,,	6.31	6.28
BEAN CAKE (Business : 78,000 pieces)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...	1.860	1.860
Jan. 14 ,,	1.900	1.900
Feb. 14 ,,	1.920	1.920
Mar. 14 ,,	1.940	1.940
Apr. 14 ,,	1.970	1.970
Dec. 1 delivery ...	19.05	19.00
Jan. ,,	18.90	18.90
Feb. 14 ,,	18.80	18.80
Mar. 14 ,,	18.70	18.70
Apr. 14 ,,	18.60	18.60

Bandits Wreck Train on S.-T. Line

PASSENGERS ROBBED BY WHOLESALE

One Policeman Killed & Seven Passengers Wounded

\$ 20,000 & Passengers' Cash Taken Off

Ssupingkai, Dec. 9 (Mannichi special)—About 6 p.m. on the 9th inst., near Sankiangkou Station on the Ssupingkai - Taonan Line, a large gang of brigands extracted the bolts from the rail track and got a passenger train overturned, then robbing the passengers by wholesale.

50 policemen were despatched to the scene by special train by the Ssupingkai-Taonan Line Office, Ssupingkai.

Referring to the wrecking of the passenger train by the band of 30 brigands between Sankiangkou and Fuchiatun, 36 miles from Chengchiatun, a Chinese policeman was killed and seven other Chinese were wounded seriously, the bandits getting away with \$20,000 of the railway funds sent from Taonan to Ssupingkai, together with

all the cash found on the passengers.

There were eight Japanese passengers on the train, but none of them were molested.

The S.M.R. Co. Chengchiatun Office despatched a rescue corps at once, but, on learning that all Japanese were safe, the corps came home at midnight.

The Manager of the Ssupingkai Branch of the Chenglung Bank, Dairen, who was also on the train had with him G.¥15,000 taken by him from the Chengchiatun Branch of the Bank, which has been decided to be closed up, but arrived home safe at Ssupingkai at 1 a.m. on the 10th, with his treasure intact.

In passing, traffic on the Ssupingkai-Taonan Line may be blocked for a few days on account of the train wrecking.

North Manchurian Produce Traffic Growing Lively

The Wassards Have Bought Over
5,000 Carloads Beans

Produce traffic in North Manchuria is growing more lively day by day. At Taianchen, the present terminus of the Tsitsihar-Koshan Line, more than 2,000 cartloads of Beans are arriving daily, the long train of loaded carts presenting a magnificent sight.

Messrs. Wassards have bought more than 5,000 carloads of Beans on the C.E.R. Eastern Section, while the Mitsuis and the Mitsubi-

shis have also come in for a lion's share of produce stocks.

All the exporters of different nationalities are competing with one another in purchase of produce.

Thursday-Dec. 11, 1930.

Dairen = Manchuria

Clear and cool.

In the morning,
wrote up pictures taken
on recent trips.

Went to the Manshu
Nokan Shokai as we
had been advised by Mr.
Ukura, manager, that
the Kudzu seed had
arrived. We obtained
25 lbs = 5 lbs of which
had been collected in
the Kuangtung leased
territory in the mountain
region and therefore
is Manchurian seed.

Twenty pounds came
from the mountain
region of northeastern

Chosen (Korea) above
Tansen. This seed
was sold us at the
rate of U.S. Gold \$.55
per lb. in 10 lb. lots
and the twenty-five
pounds for \$13.75.
On the U.S. Kudzger
seed ranges from
\$.3 to \$1.17 per lb.

He advised that he
had all of Mr. Dorsett's
seed order filled and
would send it on to
him at Peking.

After returning to
the office, Mr. Yoshida,
manager of the
Mitsubishi oil mills
called and bought
two say bean oil.

cakes that we had
ordered for the U.S.
soybean exhibit. These
cakes each weighing
46 lbs. were sold us
at \$1.20 each. They
are special dried cakes
for export and contain
only 13% moisture.

Mr. Yoshida advised
that the Mitsubishi
Co. had branch offices
at Seattle, San Francisco,
Los Angeles & New York.
This company ships
oil meal and special
dried oil cake to the
U.S. Their trade averages
of meal and cake
monthly to the U.S.
about 500 tons.
The company tried

shipping special
dried cake (13%
moisture) to the U.S.
about 2 years ago and
their trade in this
particular form has
increased greatly. The
cake thus treated
retains its color
and does not mold
in shipment.

Since the tariff duty
of \$6 per ton on oil cake
to the U.S. many of
the mills are now
mixing 5% corn
meal with the bean
cake meal as the
mixed meal has
a duty of only \$3.
per ton.

The best grade mixed
meal sells f. o b.
Seattle or San Francisco
for \$27. per ton (2000 lbs).
The price, however,
varies with demand
and season. 2nd
grade meal sells for
\$1.50 per ton less.

The Mitsubishi Co.
obtains their soybean
seed from the Kaiyuan
and Ssinglinghai
districts (South Manchuria)
years ago the beans
from North Manchuria
were considered best
and gave the more
oil. However, during
the past few years
with the improvement
of seed in South

Manchuria, the South
Manchuria beans
are the better - about
10% - than the North
Manchuria beans.
One ton of North
Manchuria beans
yields about 200
lbs. of oil at the
mills while those of
South Manchuria
yield about 220 lbs.
of oil.

The Kingan variety
grown in the Kaiyuan
District is considered
the best oil variety.
All native varieties,
unimproved, are
of the Kaiyuan

and Springfield
districts are considered
better than the varieties
of north Manchuria.

As yet no improved
varieties have been
placed out in North
Manchuria along
the Chinese Eastern
Railway as has been
done along the S.M.
Ry. lines.

2 soy cabs	\$240
Kudzu seed $25\frac{1}{2}\%$	27.63

PRODUCE WEAKER

Produce tone was weaker all round due to meagre inducement. Beans fell by 2-3 sen, Oil by 10 sen, and Cake by 1.5-3 sen. Turnovers were in comparatively large lots.

22 local mills were operating to-day, putting out 50,000 pieces.

SILVER RALLYING

Silver on the local market indicated a slight recovery this morning, closing at G.¥52.50 for Dec. 13 and G.¥52.60 for Dec. 28.

Turnovers amounted to ¥6,000,000 odd.

Bar Silver, London, dropped by a point to 15-7/16d.

Shanghai Gold Bar, opening at Tls. 633.3, closed at Tls. 635.1.

PRODUCE

Dec. 11, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 150 carloads)		
Silver Yen	6.02	6.04
BEAN CAKE (Business : 22,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	1.835	1.830
BEAN OIL (Business : 3,000 cases)		
Silver Yen	1.880	1.880

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 306 carloads)		
Dec. delivery	6.06	6.03
Jan. ,,	6.08	6.06
Feb. ,,	6.17	6.12
Mar. ,,	6.17	6.15
Apr. ,,	6.22	6.19
BEAN CAKE (Business : 144,000 pieces)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...	1.835	1.830
Jan. 14 ,,	1.850	1.850
Feb. 14 ,,	1.890	1.870
Mar. 14 ,,	1.910	1.900
Apr. 14 ,,	1.920	1.910
BEAN OIL (Business : 12,000 cases)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...	18.80	18.80
Jan. 14 ,,	18.75	18.60
Feb. 14 ,,	18.50	18.50
Mar. 14 ,,		
Apr. 14 ,,		

Friday-December 12, 1930
Dairen-Manchuria

Cold and cloudy. about
11 AM we had a
small blizzard for about
one hour after which
it cleared up. Work
on seed material
obtained from the
Manshu Nozan Shikhan
Packed up soy cakes
flat & round for ship-
ment to U.S.D.A.
Also boxed other
material for shipping
by freight to the U.S.A.
Packed in four
parcel packages
of seed.
Suyetake went to

Fortified Police zone
office for approval
pictures and motion
picture reels. The
Police wished a
list of the scenes taken
with number of feet
and date taken. An
application has to be
filed and approval
for showing the
motion picture reels.

BEANS STEADIER

Beans rose by a small margin of 2-5 sen. Cake, too, was quoted a little stronger. Oil remained unchanged.

22 local mills kept operating, putting out 50,000 pieces of Cake today.

SILVER WEAKER

Local Silver dropped substantially, this morning, closing at G.¥52.50 for Dec. 13 and G.¥52.55 for Dec. 28.

Bar Silver, London, rose by $\frac{1}{8}$ to 15-9/16d.

Shanghai Gold Bar, opening at Tls. 633, closed at Tls. 642.5.

PRODUCE

Dec. 12, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 70 carloads)		
Silver Yen	6.04	6.06
BEAN CAKE (Business : 20,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	1.835	1.840
BEAN OIL (Business : ..)		
Silver Yen		

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 141 carloads)		
Dec. delivery	6.04	6.05
Jan. "	6.08	6.10
Feb. "	6.12	6.13
Mar. "	6.18	6.18
Apr. "	6.20	6.23
BEAN CAKE (Business : 57,000 pieces)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...	1.830	1.830
Jan. 14 " ...	1.865	1.870
Feb. 14 " ...	1.885	1.885
Mar. 14 " ...	1.900	1.910
Apr. 14 " ...	1.920	1.925
BEAN OIL (Business : 2,500 cases)		
Dec. 14 delivery ...		
Jan. 14 " ...		
Feb. 14 " ...		
Mar. 14 " ...	18.50	18.50
Apr. 14 " ...	18.40	18.40

INCOMING & OUTGOING COOLIE RETURNS FOR THIS YEAR

Remarkable Falling-off in the
Former

40,000 Decrease Noticed also in
the Latter

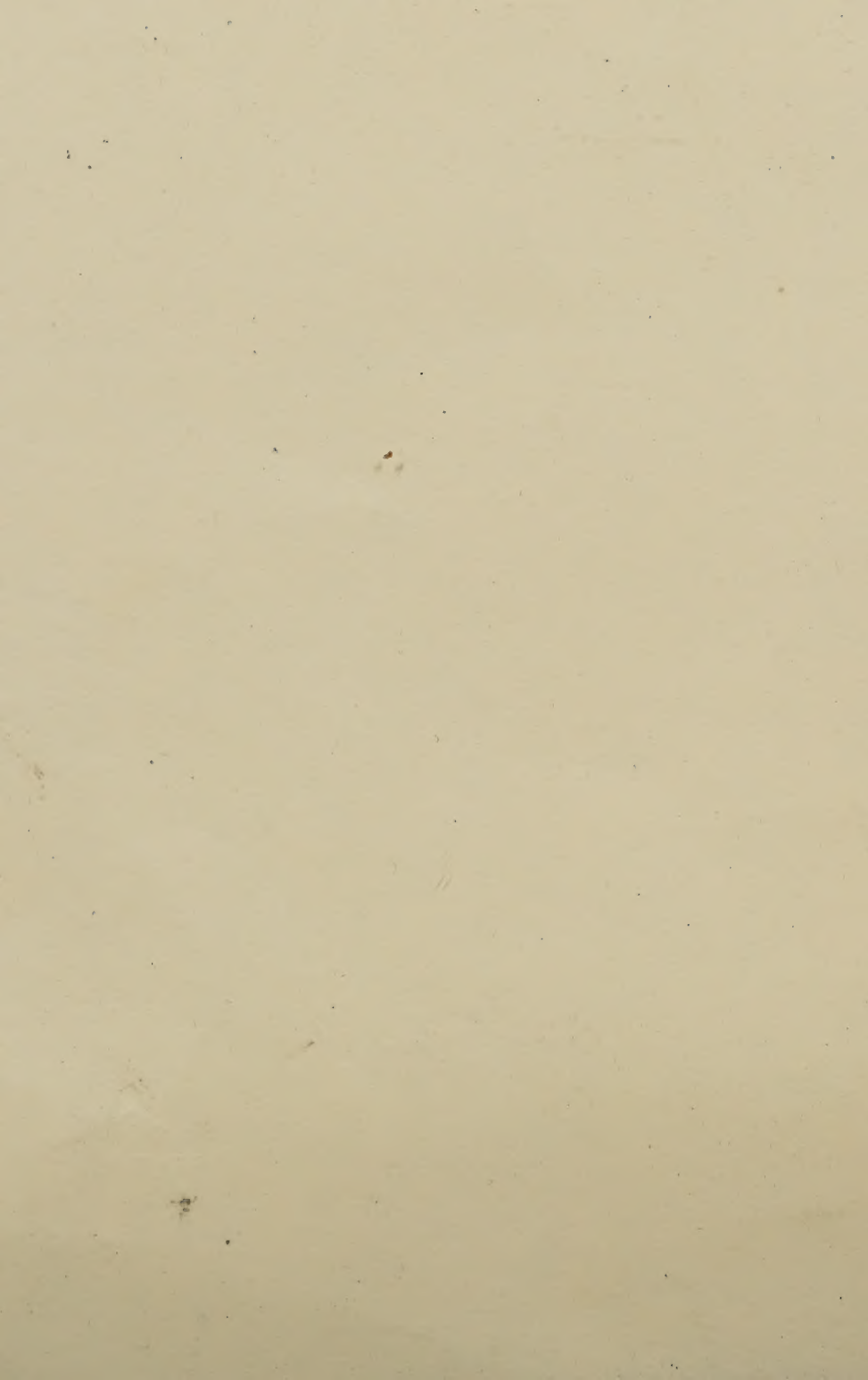
Up to the 20th ult. from the beginning of the year, homegoing coolies to Shantung, etc. carried by the S.M. Railway are put at 148,193, a decrease by 43,774 from the corresponding period of last year. As to incoming coolies, up to the end of November, there were altogether 166,422, being a decrease by 102,063 from the same period of 1929. The following shows the number of coolies who landed at both Dairen and Yingkou also up to Nov. 20 of the current year:—

At Dairen

	1930	1929
Jan.	2,175	5,960
Feb.	15,957	6,682
Mar.	45,026	73,192
Apr.	19,048	29,988
May	8,552	14,529
June	3,046	5,748
July	2,166	7,235
Aug.	1,678	5,277
Sept.	3,282	5,851
Oct.	2,819	8,460
Nov.	4,753	7,747
Dec.	—	4,840

At Newchwang

	1930	1929
Jan.	19	99
Feb.	100	57
Mar.	5,467	8,452
Apr.	16,323	24,929
May	11,014	19,001
June	3,166	9,239
July	4,197	8,814
Aug.	8,623	9,880
Sept.	3,824	6,066
Oct.	2,996	6,333
Nov.	2,082	4,946
Dec.	—	403



German Consul W. Dirks of Dairen

Manchurian Beans No Longer Popular in Germany

Mr. Walter Dirks, local German Consul, who returned here yesterday morning to resume his Consular duties, remarked:—

The Siberian railways have become greatly improved of late, and we arrived at Manchouli on time punctually to the minute.

The recent visit of the party of Germany capitalists seems to have attracted some attention, but the industrial circle of Germany having started a zealous study of where to market German surplus manufactures, the party above mentioned was in China with the mere object of sounding the market temperament. I have heard nothing about any intended investment of German capital in Manchuria and think that such a thing is most improbable.

The German exports to Manchuria consist of hardware, machinery, electric appliances, steel materials, medicinal substances, etc. last year's figure totaling Tls. 7,000,000.

Germany imported from Manchuria principally Beans and Bean Oil via Dairen and Vladivostok to the total amount of about 1,000,000 tons. This year some 600,000 tons of them are expected to be imported.

I have heard complaints from the oil mill people about Manchurian Beans. I visited two mills which used 230,000 tons and 110,000 tons of Beans a year. They complained that Manchurian Beans contain too much of impurities and water, too, and are liable to get deteriorated.

This drawback is caused mainly by keeping Beans in the interior and by the railways in the open, and it can be got rid of by storing Beans under cover.

So, the German mill owners thought peanuts a more desirable oil-giving agency, and have commenced a technical inquiry into the matter.

G. P. O. Item No. B1-B2

